Three New York Officials Arrested

for Receiving Bribes.

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR OTHERS.

The Grand Jury Investigating the Sheriff's

Office.

TAMMANY DEMOCRATS IN A BAD BOX.

Matters.

New York's grand jury has returned a

number of indictments against prominent

officials for malfeasance in office. Three

arrests have been made, and more are to

follow. Mayor Grant has been subposnaed

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

Attorney's office, shortly after noon to-day,

looked just as it did almost every day in the

spring of 1886, when the grand jury of that

day was firing hot shot daily into the Alder-

men of 1884. As on those exciting days

the anteroom of the District Attorney's

office was overflowing with politicians in

fine raiment whispering mysteriously or

importuning the attaches of the office who

bustled in and out, for the very latest in-

formation as to indictments and arrests.

The air was blue with the smoke of cigars.

In the troublous times of 1886 the ma-

jority of the politicians who crowded the

District Attorney's office were County Dem-

ocrats and Republicans. To-day the scene

had shifted, and nine out of ten were Tam-

All the turmoil was caused by a very brief

and decorous visit that the grand jury paid

to Part 2 of the General Sessions just at noon.

Judge Martine was sitting to finish up a

case of robbery that went over from Friday.

When the jury brought in their verdict

about five minutes before noon he was about

to direct the crier to proclaim the adjourn-

ment of the court because it was St. Patrick's Day, when an attendant of the grand

jury hastened up to the bench and an-nounced that the grand jury desired to hand

up some indictments. At 12 o'clock the grand jury filed in, headed by Foreman J. S. Carson Bhoades. Bowing to the Court, Foreman Rhoades handed to Clerk Penney

six indictments. After they had retired Judge Martine signed six warrants and Mr.

Lindsay went to his private room, where six detective sergeants of Inspector Byrnes' staff were awaiting him. To each detective Mr. Lindsay intrusted a warrant, and he

enjoined upon them the necessity for

At 12:25 the outer door of the ante-room of

the District Attorney's office swung open and Detective Reilly entered. He headed

a procession composed of Deputy Commis-sioner of Public Works Bernard F. Martin,

ex-Senators Grady and Plunkitt, ex-Sena-

tor Gibbs and several lesser political lights.

MARTIN WAS MAD.

rest Clerk McGonigal, he would prefer to

pared and signed, ex-Senator Plunkitt be-coming surety for \$5,000 and Charles Golden for \$5,000 the bail clerk's desk. The bond was

perfected Martin went away accompanied

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Bribery, as a felony, is punishable by im-

prisonment in State prison for ten years and

bribe. The indictment charges that in

eloniously received from Charles G.

Francklyn, formerly the agent of the Cunard Line in this city, \$750 as a bribe for taking Francklyn, who had been

placed in his custody, out of Ludlow street

jail to his counsel's office, his home and other places. Mr. Francklyn was under

the services of Martin and several of his deputies on seven days and a half. The payments, it is said,

were made by checks to Mr. Martin's own

order, through Lawver John Notman, o

Butler, Stillman & Hubbard. Martin will be arraigned on Monday to plead to the in-

At about 1 o'clock Detective Sergeant

Titus escorted Deputy Sheriff Patrick Fitz-

rerald into the District Attorney's office

He had made Fitzgerald a captive to his bench warrant in the Sheriff's office. Fitz-

gerald is a big, farmer-like man, and he was exceedingly doleful when he learned that

FITZGERALD BREATHED EASIER.

But he smiled again when Lawyer Gold-

smith, his counsel, told him that the charge

against him amounted only to a misde-meanor, and that the tariff of bail for misde-

meanors was not very high. Then Fitzger-ald observed complacently: "I'm glad I'm only a little fish. I'll get off with light bail. Barney Martin is a big fish and he

has to give \$10,000. I'm playing in great

from

he had been indicted for extortion.

he received

a fee to which he was not entitled.

At 3:30 Detective Garpland Freelimade

his appearance with the third capture of the day, Philip D. Walsh, a deputy in the

order of arrest department of the Sheriff's

office under Mayor Grant and now a custo-

dian in the Deister's office. Walsh was informed that he had the distinction of be-

ing jointly indicted with Barney Martin and that the distinction would cost him \$10,

fine three times the amount of the alleged

by Messrs. Grady and Plunkitt.

As soon as his bail bond was

1887, Martine unlawfully and

have Judge Fitzgerald act. Mr.

Deputy Commissioner Martin was under

THE GRAND JURY DROPS IN.

many Democrats.

prompt service.

NEW YORK, March 17 .- The District

be Allowed to Explain Certain

PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1890---TWELVE PAGES.

assignments. This will undoubtedly granted, and perhaps a personal encoun.

Reach an Agreement.

the Emigration Officials OUGHT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Congressmen Dalzell and Bayne Say

Laborers Are Admitted While Clergymen Are Prohibited.

DUTIES OF UNITED STATES CONSULS.

Negligence.

Stephens Liable to Prosecution for

The reports of the admission of hundreds of laborers, under contract, to the United States is causing much talk. Congressmen Bayne and Dalzell make some pertinent re-

marks on this subject.

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT 1 WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The Secretary of the Treasury said to-day that he knew nothing officially of any laxity on the part of the immigration authorities at Castle Garden, and had heard nothing except what had been published in the newspapers. If it were true that no one officially qualified to inspect immigrants was at Castle Garden for a whole day, when hundreds of immigrants were being landed, their absence showed their disregard of the law, and if charges were made their conduct would be investigated. A number of members of Congress were interviewed on the subject by the correspondent of THE DISPATCH. but the matter had not been thrust upon their attention, and they were not even aware of the charges that have been pub-

lished in the newspapers.
"I know absolutely nothing of the subject," said Hon. John Dalzell this evening. "I have been so completely occupied with committee work that I have not even read the newspapers. Of course, if it is possible for immigrants who are brought to America under contract to evade the law,

SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE to remedy the abuse, and it would seem that the officials who are sworn to the enforcement of the law, must be guilty of negli-gence, or that they are in some way unqualified for their position. If the situation is as you say it appears to be from the statement in the press, it is high time for the matter to be investigated."

"I have been so wholly absorbed with the work of the Committee on Ways and Means," said Colonel Bayne, "that I have had no time for anything else and am actually ignorant of the current news, hav-ing been in committee almost night and day. I will say, however, that the law is a good ne and that it should be rigidly enforced. It was intended to keep out the hordes of Hungarians and Italians who have been brought over in large numbers, from time to time, and if it be so well constructed as to secure the apprehension of clergymen and professors, it should be competent to arrest the importation of hundreds of laborers in one body under contract.

TIME FOR ACTION. "If the administration of the law is lax, something should be done at once to remedy the defect, but it seems to me it is the part of persons living in New York who have opportunity to observe the methods of the immigrant officials to secure an investiga-

the purpose of endeavoring to agree upon the nomination of candidates for State offices to be voted for this fall, which will be satisfactory to all elements of the party organ
immigrant omeials to secure an investigation, if any be secure an investigation of captured.

In the South the poor white man does captured.

An official of the Treasury Department, who takes a deep interest in social affairs which the law is intended in some degree to an investigation.

In the South the poor white man does not captured.

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It is all the south the poor white man does not captured.

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In the South the poor white man does not captured.

In the South the poor white man does not captured. remedy, said to-day that the law as it stands defective in its provisions for the return of immigrants. It provides that upon discovery that immigrants coming here under contract have been landed, they shall be returned by the vessel in which they came, but if it happen, as is frequently the the immigrants have been in America for some time, there is no provision for the detention of the offenders until that vessel, or another of the same line, makes its appearance. Another trouble is the difficulty of getting direct trace of the contract when the immigrants land.

> PREPARED TO LIE. "It is customary now for some one to board vessels with contracting immigrants to coach them in their answers to the immigrant officials at Castle Garden, and by the time they arrive there, after a passage of eight or ten days, they are prepared to lie so successfully as to make it next to im-

> possible to get any substantial proof of contract." "One thing," concluded this official. "that the Treasury Department authorishould ties do that they have not done is to impress upon our representatives abroad to keep a sharp lookout for agents of American corporations employing large numbers of laborers, and also upon the departure at seaports of persons emigrating, to discover contracts if no and notify the authorities here by cable. It is an astonishing fact that not withstanding the contract labor law and the anti-Chinese law, thousands of immigrants are constantly arriving who are almost certainly under contract, judging from their conduct after arrival, and the restriction of Chinese immigration is very slight indeed.'

> WARM FOR STEPHENSON. A dispatch from New York says Uncle Sam's five-dollar-a-day inspectors, whose duty it is to see that no contract laborers get through Castle Garden, say they are going to make things pretty warm for Emigration Commissioner Stephenson for his refusal to stop the alleged contract laborers who landed from the Aller on Saturday evening.

One of the indignant Inspectors said to-day: "The Commissioner has violated United States statute 566, approved October 18, 1888, which says that the Commissioners of Emigration are requested to aid the Collector and Immigrant Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in examining immigrants in order to discover those forbidden by law to land. The article of the statute adds, that if the Commissioners or their subordinates discover that any laborers have been imported under contract hey shall turn such immigrant over to the collector or to the officers under him. The Inspector hinted that Mr. Stepher son might get into the clutches of the Fed-

A LITTLE UNPLEASANTNESS

Government stop contract laborers.

eral authorities here for failing to help the

Between Three Senators Leads Two of Then

to Resign From a Committee.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The hot words which recently passed in the Senate between Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Senators Cali, of Florida, and George, of Mississippi, have resulted in breeding any thing but good feeling between those gentle men personally, and to-day Messrs. Call and George asked to be relieved from service on the Committee on Immigration, of which Mr. Chandler is the Chairman. The difficulty occurred over some alleged interpola-tions made in the Record by Mr. Call, reflecting upon Mr. Chandler, and in which Mr. George got mixed up by defending Mr.

Call. The two Southern men don't speak to the Senator from New Hampshire nor recognize him in any way.

As it would be very unpleasant, under these circumstances, for all three of them to serve on the same committee, and thus be thrown constantly together, the two Southern Senators resolved to resign from the conduct. I committee, and have asked for some other brace you."

INSERT THE PROBE.

REDUCTION IN SUGAR. The Ways and Means Committee Finally

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have finally reached an agreement upon the sugar schedule. They have agreed to make raw sugar from 16 Dutch standard down dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem, and refined sugar above 16 dutiable at 40 per cent ad valorem. This is equivalent to 50 per cent reduction on any grades of sugar and to more than 50 per cent on others. The and to more than 50 per cent on others. The reduction will average a cut of above 50 per cent and will reduce the revenue from \$28,000,000 to \$25,000,000. There is no provision made for the payment of any bounty whatever. The cut in the sugar duty which will thus be made is more than two and a half times that the sugar duty which will be sugar duty which wi that proposed by the Mills bill and the duty would be collected upon the value and

not upon the pound as heretofore.

The duty given to the refiners is only 5 per cent more than that given the raw sugar men, and the classifiying of raw sugar as 16 or below will admit two grades of merchantable sugar fit for domestic uses. It is hoped and believed that this will take away from the refiners the power to raise the price of sugar to the consumer at will.

IMPROVING ERIE HARBOR. Appropriation Asked for Dredging and Repairing Recent Damages.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, March 17. - Captain Mann, United States Engineer in charge of the work on Lake Erie, appeared to-day before the River and Harbor Committee of the House, and made an argument in support of the recommendations he has made for appro-

priations in his district.

With regard to Erie harbor he said that
the sum of \$50,000 was necessary for the purpose of dredging the harbor out sufficiently admit of the entrance of deep draft vessels. He went on to say that owing to re-cent heavy storms the breakwater outside the harbor had become badly damaged, and he asked for \$73,000 to put it in repair and to enlarge it.

M'CALLA'S HEARING. Witnesses Continue Pouring Hot Shot Be-

fore the Court of Inquiry. NEW YORK, March 17.-The McCalla Court of Inquiry was again in session to-day. Sergeant Calkins told of the cutting down of Walker, as has already been detailed, with the charge that salt water was thrown over Walker after he had been struck down instead of before that. At Stettin several men "jumped the ship." One of the men in attempting

to return to the ship was drowned. The men who returned to the ship were put in irons in the forecastle. In one in-stance the witness stated that a seaman was put in a straightjacket and when he (witness) went his rounds again the jacket was all cut to shreds. The man said, when asked how it was done, "No American seaman can be put in a straightjacket in the American navy." Officers of the ship, the witness said, had frequently interfered with him in the discharge of his duty. He also described many acts of cruelty on the part

of the officers.
Otto Sunblad, "Jack e' the Dust," on the Enterprise, stated that at Christmas time he was in irons for five days. Once he broke his irons and jumped overboard, but was re-

men with a belaving pin. The men threatened with a belaying pin afterward deserted the ship. He had never in his 18 years' previous experience in the navy seen such insubordination as on the Enterprise.

WIDOW'S ENTER SHIP

Against the Lebigh and Wilkesbarre Conl Company for \$100,000 Damages.

WILKESBARRE. March 17 .- The widows of the victims of the Nottingham mine disaster, by which eight men were killed by an explosion of gas about eight weeks ago, entered suit to-day against the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company for damages ag-gregating \$100,000. They claim that the accident was due to criminal negligence on the part of the company in not providing sufficient ventilation to prevent the accumu-

lation of gas in the mine. The disaster was one of the most appalling in the history of the anthracite coal fields, the victims being literally roasted by blazing gas before being taken out. The officials of the company had made a change in the mine bosses a short time before the accident and it is claimed that their ignorance of the workings of the mine caused the explosion.

A COSTLY BIT OF ROAD.

illentown's Three-Mile Terminal Railway Which it Took \$500.000 to Build. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

ALLENTOWN, March 17 .- What is without doubt one of the greatest events in railroad circles in the history of Allentown, was written on its pages to-day, the occasion being the opening of the Allentown Terminal Railroad. The construction of the road began in the fall of 1888 and it is the joint property of the Jersey Central and the Philadelphia and Reading Rail-roads. By the new line both roads run to a commodious union depot within a few mintes' walk of the center of the city. The Terminal Railroad is about three miles long, but its construction involved an expenditure of about \$500,000. The road double tracked and the bridges along its line cost about \$200,000.

DIED AT THE AGE OF 150.

The Indian, Known as Old Gabriel, Gone

the Happy Hunting Grounds. SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 .- The Indian "Old Gabriel," died at the County Hospital at Salina yesterday. There is no record of his birth, but when the Franciscan missionaries came to California more than century ago Old Gabriel was then a grandfather, and, as far as can be learned by tradition, it is believed he was born about the year 1740, and had reached the age of 150 rears at the time of his death.

Gabriel never used liquor or tobacco, and led a peaceable life. He had children and grandchildren by the score, but outlived them all, and no direct descendants survive

WARNED TO MOVE.

nother and Greater Landslide Looked fo

Near Trov. TROY, N. Y., March 17.-There is great danger of another and greater landslide at the point where Saturday's occurred here in which three persons were killed. A new opening in Warren's Hill has been discov ered. The bank is 200 feet high, and is cracked for 150 feet in length along its crest. Should it fall, it will do great damage. Residents in the vicinity have been warned to move. Some have gone, but others re

Proud of the Duke's Conduct. CADIZ March 17 .- The Comte de Paris has telegraphed to the Duc d'Orleans as follows: "I approve and am proud of your conduct. I regret that I am unable to em-

THREE CENTS OTECTION IN DIXE

> Charlie Foster Says the South Makes a Mistake in

ELECTING FREE TRADERS.

Which Prevents Northern Capitalists From Investing.

SENATOR BROWN'S CHEAP LABOR.

Ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, has returned from the South, whither he went to seek suitable investments. He makes a few perinent remarks on the tariff, convict labor

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 NEW YORK, March 17 .- Ex-Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day smoking a long Southern cigar when a reporter met him. He said that he had just returned from an extended trip South, where he went to investigate with a view of investing. In Tennessee and Georgia, as well as other sections in the South, he said, the country was rich in coal and iron lands and it could be developed with a smaller outlay of capital than if it were in the North. But the most interesting narrative of the ex-Governor was about Senator Joe Brown's convict labor

in Georgia, near Chattanooga. He said: "I visited the mining camps where 800 convicts were at work for Senator Brown. This labor costs him, on an average, 30 cents a day per capita, a sum so small that competition is out of the question. Other laborers would cost \$1 25 and \$1 50 per day. Nearly all the convicts were negroes. Few white people are sent to the penitentiary in Georgia.

LOTS OF LAW FOR NEGROES. "If a negro steals a chicken or is charged

with petty larceny of any kind, he is invariably tried, convicted and sentenced to several years' hard labor under the contract "Were the convicts treated well?"

"Oh, yes; they seemed to be well cared for. I went among them and saw where they slept, what they had to eat and the way they were treated. Of course they were treated as convicts, kept under lock and key indeed, subject to strict prison rules and wore stripes. They were confined at night in a sort of stockade. Ten hours constituted a day's work."

"Would convict labor be popular in the North?"

"Well, I would like to see the political party that would attempt such a thing through its lawmakers. It would mean the destruction of any party that would even try to introduce such a system. Every workingman in the country would vote solidly against a party that advocated convict labor, and I would vote with them.

THE WHITES LOVE WASE.

ride about the neighborhood. If the white men in Georgia cared anything about the competition of the convict labor, of course they could soon stop it."
"Did you talk to the Georgians about

polities in connection with investing in the

"Yes. I asked them why it was that they elected free trade Demograts to Congress when their country needed protection so badly. One man spoke up quickly, saying: 'Senator Joe Brown is not a free trader.' Well, the Senator may not be a free trader, but I pointed out the fact that the Congressman from their district was an out-and-out free trader. They argued that free trade or the tariff had nothing whatever to do with politics in the South; it was simply a question of negro. If the race prob-lem could be eliminated, then perhaps the South would support it.

INVESTORS WANT PROTECTION.

"Then I used this argument: Why not elect a protection Democrat to Congress? Let this Congressman first, last and all the time vote for protection, whether the bulk questions stand with his party. I do not see why those people should go against their own interests. Why, that country is fabulously wealthy in undeveloped resources, and in order to invite capital the people must elect Congressmen who will stand up for protection. I would not like to invest in coal and iron lands in a district where the Congressman continually supported free trade measures.

"In Tennessee the same conditions prevail as in Georgia in regard to the question o politics and the tariff. Perhaps soon come when the people will recognize that they are throwing away their birthrights by electing free traders to Congress."

ASKING FOR A REDUCTION IN TARIFF. Massachusetts Manufacturers Quote Andrew Carnegie as Favoring Lower Duties.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR 1 BOSTON, March 17 .- Petitioners for a resolution to Congress for a reduction of the duty to 24 per cent ad valorem on pig iron and scrap iron and scrap steel, and for free iron ore, coal and coke, were heard to-day by the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations. Of the petitioners present 24 were Republicans and 2 were Democrats. Most of them were pronounced protectionists, but they were unanimous for a revision of the tariff to save the great iron industry

of New England from destruction Andrew Carnegie was quoted as saying Andrew Carnegie was quoted as saying that the desired revision could be made without injury to Pennsylvania. Ex-Senator Peleg McFarlin and Horace P. Tobey presented carefully-prepared addresses, and leading men of New England gave testimony on the same side. The gathering was as representative as any that could be found anywhere of New England iron men. Over 600 signers have been obtained to the petition to Congress, including all the great establishments of New England.

Colonel Albert Clarke, Secretary of the Home Market Club, objected to the resolutions because the legislators here cannot know so much about the broad tariff ques-

tion as the Committee on Ways and Means

A PARTIAL VICTORY FOR STONE.

mater Delegates.

His Friends Prevent the Election of Dela-"SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DIFPATOR I

GETTYSRURG. March 17.-There is a trong sentiment in this county favoring Stone for Governor. The feeling took substantial form in the Republican County Convention to-day. The Stone men so far succeeded as to prevent the delegates elected from being instructed for Dela-

The delegates chosen, Messrs, Thorne and Lower, consequently go uninstructed, and are not for Delamater, it is said, and there is a belief that Stone will get the Adams county delegation.

men are known to be dead. Their names

Score of Brave Men DASHED DOWN TO DEATH.

Receives in Its Embrace a

The Roof of a Burning Building Falls in, Carrying With it

TWENTY COURAGEOUS FIREMEN.

Whose Bodies Are Buried Beneath the Blazing Ruins.

AWPUL SCENES OF PAIN AND DESPAIR

Indianapolis was the scene vesterday of a frightful calamity. By the falling in of a burning building a number of firemen were carried down to destruction. The death roll is already large and is still growing.

PETECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. INDIANAPOLIS, March 17 .- Bowen, Merrill & Co.'s book house burned to-day. It was the largest in the State, with \$125,-000 worth of stock. The fire was supposed to be well under control at 5:30. It was then that an awful calamity occurred. The building, with its load of human beings caved in. Fifteen men tumbled into the yawning abyss. Parts of companies Nos. 3 and 6 were on the roof working their way down to the fire. No warning was given. The roof seemed sound and the walls substantial. Suddenly the walls yielded. A man threw up his arms and sank into the seething ruins below. The gulf widened; another man dropped and the whole rear roof, with 15 men on it, fell in. Four men were on the upper floor under the roof. These were crushed beneath the grinding timbers, and all were hurled through the falling floor beneath, which gave way beneath the weight of the

Hurled to Destruction. The surrounding buildings in the rear were covered with spectators, and these were all witnesses of the awful death. Some of the firemen standing on the walls of the building jumped and were saved. Spectators on the adjoining roof ran for their lives. The great throng in front did not realize what had happened. The front of the building did not fall, and the ruins in the rear were not visible from the front. Gradually the news spread. Even the comrades of the firemen did not know what had happened. One of the firemen on the top of the adjoining building ran to the front of the building and shouted to those below: "For God's sake, throw water into the upper windows!

Twenty men are buried there." Four reporters, standing on the roof of an adjoining building, saw the walls fall in, and sprang to the rescue. Ambulances were telephoned for. At least 15 men, these four reporters agree, fell in from the

roof. Others were beneath invisible.

A Scene of Awful Horror. Captain McGinnis, son of General Mc-Ginnis, and William Reasoner were in the middle part of the fourth story. They were in the center of the floor playing the water on the winding stairway. Part of the stairway was burned off and McGinnis walked to the edge of the burned place. At that instant the crash came without warning. McGinnis was hurled down to the story below. Reasoner and Brummer rushed through the falling timber and flying debris to the front part of the building, and descending to the third story were taken down on lad-

The scene on the heap of debris immediately after the collapse was dreadful beyond all power of description. The limbs of men here and there were seen writhing. while the trunks to which they joined were buried from sight. A ladder lay across three men and was weighted down by tons and tons of brick and timber. Another poor fellow who was beyond all pain lay close beside his fellows, a shapeless and mangled

Futile Attempts at Rescue. The ladder lay across the stomach of another, who was screaming with agony. Another with a broken arm and burned body Jay next to him. As fast as willing hands could hurl away the bricks the weight was removed, but the ladder was too firmly held to yield. The man with a broken arm was dragged free and carried away. Under the ladder, mute but breathing, appeared the upturned face of a fellow not seen before. The mortar and dust were cleaned from his lips, but he was buried so deeply that no immediate help could come to him. On all sides blackened and bleeding faces, distorted with agony or dreadful in death, proed the crowd who had scaled the heap to assist them to redouble their efforts. The debris had fallen so that it lay with a valley-shaped surface and this made the avail-

able space for working very small. The Saddest of All. There was no place to deposit the materials dug from the bottom of the valley except to throw them upon the sides of the depression from which they continually rolled down toward the center again. All the work of relief was thus carried on with great difficulty. One by one the men nearest the surface were extricated, but as the workers went down further they discovered new victims and the horror grew steadily. The forward part of the building stood high and was burning fiercely. It threatened every moment to cave in and bury the brave rescuers, but they gave no

heed to the peril. On either side the walls seemed ready to fall, but there was no time to think of them. As fast as the men became exhausted others stood ready and anxious to take their places, so there was not a moment of delay in the labor of relief. As the bodies of the rescued were carried

Out of the Ruins

they were met with embraces and tears of joy, but when the still, broken forms were borne away, motionless and limp, then the full sadness and horror of the calamity came upon the waiting crowd. Twenty-two Joseph Giblets, a young man in the store, men had been removed at 9 o'clock. Nine

will die. The assassins, who belong to the worst gang of desperadoes in the Territory, fire fire gand have not yet been captured. At 11 o'clock the work of excavating the rains was still in progress. So far ter

CATCHING BIG FISH.

GEORGE FAULKNER,
ULYSSES GLAZIER,
GEORGE GLENN.
AL HUFFMAN.
ESPEY STORMER,
RICHARD LOWRIE.
CHARLES JENKINS,
ANDREW CHERRY, Superintendent of THOMASS. BURKHARDT, THOMASS. BURKHARDT, THOMAS A. BLACK.

THOMAS A. BLACK.
The injured are:
ANT: ONY VOLZ, pipeman.
LEW RAFERT, fireman.
THOMAS BARRETT, fireman.
A. C. MERCER, captain fire department.
SAMUEL W. NEAL, pipeman.
WEBB ROBINSON, pipeman, slightly hurt.
WM. PARTEE, pipeman, internally hurt,

may die.

HENRY WOODRUFF, pipeman, badly hurt.

EBENEEZER LEECH, pipeman, cut and bruised,
THOMAS TALENTYRE, foreman engine
No. 2, fatally crushed.
WILLIAM LONG, pipeman, slightly hurt.
CHARLES JENKINS, pipeman, badly

WILLIAM HEINSLEY, pipeman, badly burt.
JOHN BURKHART, pipeman, badly hurt about head.

DECK LOWRIE, pipeman, is still under the ruins, as is also WALTER JONES, and it is supposed both are dead.

Colonel Samuel Merrill, one of the proprietors of the burned establishment, was olonel of President Harrison's old regi-

ment, and was recently made Consul Gen-

eral at Calcutta, for which post he intended leaving next week. BISMARCK STEPS OUT.

The Iron Chancellor Reported to Have Resigned-A Disagreement With the Emperor the Couse-Definite Information Very Hard to Obtnin.

BERLIN, March 17 .- A report is widely current this evening that Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation to the Em-

A dispatch from Berlin to London says that both Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck have tendered their resignations and that Emperor William has secepted the resignation of the Chancellor. A Berlin correspondent writes to the Cologne Gazette that he believes that Prince Bismarck will immediately resign from all the posts now held by him. A meeting of the Cabinet, the correspondent says, was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at which

Prince Bismarck presided, to deliberate upon the position which would arise from the Chanceltor's resignation. A Berlin dispatch to the London News, timed midnight, says that all telegrams are rigorously inspected by the authorities and are stopped if they go beyond announcing rumors. The immediate and ostensible cause of the resignation of Prince Bismarck is a divergence of opinion between the Chancellor and Emperor concerning factory inspectors. It is reported that the Emperor has refused to accept Count Herbert Bis-

marck's resignation.

IT CANNOT INTERFERE. The Supreme Court Refuses to Decide the

Idaho Legislative Muddle. WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The Supreme Court of the United States to-day affirmed the judgments of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Idaho in the cases of J. P. Clough, President of the Council of the fifteenth session of the Legislature of Idaho, ppellant, vs. F. J. Curtis Secretary of Territory; and No. 1134, A. J. Burkhardt, Speaker of the House of Representatives, appellant, vs. C.H. Reed, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and F. J. Curtis, Secretary of the Territory. The appellants allege that they declared their respective of Representatives, adjourned at midnight, after a session lasting 60 days, this being the limit to which the Insting legislative sessions might extend under the law of Congress. They assert that some members of each body remained behind and elected new presiding officers and passed some 17 acts. By the present proceedings it compel the Secretary and Chief Clerk respectively to record on the journals of the Legislature, the adjournment of the two bodies as declared by the appellants, to have the proceedings subsequent to adjournment expunged from the record, and to strike from the laws of Idaho the acts passed after an adjournment had been declared because of the expiration of the 60 days during which the Legislature was allowed to sit.

The Idaho Supreme Court denied the applications and this Court affirms those judg-ments. The Court says: ments. The Court says:

Our government is divided into Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments, and that the safety of our institutions depends in a considerable measure upon those various departments being kept separate and upon none of them infringing upon the others. It is not one of the functions of the Court to inquire into the records of a legislative body and to determine whether the body assuming to bel a Legislature is legal or nos. A suft presenting this question might perhaps arise in some case growing out of an act passed by the Legislature, but the Court does not pass in the present case upon how far it would be justified in such a suit in inquiring into the validity of a Legislature, as the case at issue does not require it to do so.

OWNED BY THE VANDERBILTS. The South Penn Thought to Have Pa

Into the Magnates' Hands. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—The officers of the Reading Railroad Company deny that the purchase of the South Pennsylvania Railroad in Fulton county was made for the Reading at sheriff's sale, The rights acquired by the principal for whom lawyer George F. Baer acted, are subject to a mortgage, which is locked up in the safe of Drexel, Morgan & Co. The

bonds secured by the mortgage are chiefly owned by the Vanderbilts. The opinion expressed very generally to-day was that the sale was made and the property bought in the interest of the Van-derbilts, who are taking that method of perfecting their title to the road and clearing

up litigation which has been pending. STABBED BY A WOMAN.

Mysterious and Marderons Attack Upon Cincinnati Court Officer.

TEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CINCINNATI, March 17 .- This morning a limly-built, good-looking and well-dressed woman called at the Police Court room and inquired for Chief Court Officer John Whittaker. The woman was much excited, and when Whittaker appeared followed him upstairs in the judges' room. A few moments later screams and threats were heard in the room, and several persons rushed in to find the officer backed up into a corner, while the woman was attacking him viciously with a knife. They were separated and the

velled for help and was shot six times. He

THE JURY STILL GUNNING. It was reported that the grand jury had indicted Deputy Sheriff Sullivan, one of Sheriff Flack's deputies, for sharing in woman went away.
Whittaker, who is cut in half a dozen places, but not dangerously, refused to tell who the woman is or why she attacked him. Deputy McGonigal's alleged extortion of \$40 from Reporter Nelson Hersh. Masked Men Attempt to Rob a Store. SANTA FE, N. M., March 17.-Three masked men attempted to hold up Tennebaum's store near San Pedro copper mine.

000 in bail.

An official in the General Sessions building said to-day that the grand jury are not half through with their task of indicting, and that to morrow they will find additional indictments. There is a strong tendency, too, he added, toward gunning for bigger game than has yet been bagged. Mayor Grant, in his testimony be ore Senate Committee on Saturday said that his deputies, when he was Sheriff, were not | narrowly escaped burning to death.

grand jury are said to be of the opinion that this testimony will enable them to lay upon the shoulders of Mayor Grant himself at least a partial responsibility in such cases, for instance, as the Franckivn case, where the amount inrolved was \$3 000 000 The grand jury have issued subpœnas for Mayor Grant, his under sheriff, John B. Sexton, and a number of his former depu-PLEAS FOR MERCY. The State Pardon Board Asked to Com mute Murderer Smith's Denth Sen-

allowed to handle cases where the amount involved was over \$20,000, for the reason that their bond was for this amount only. Cases wherein more than \$20,000 was involved, Mayor Grant added, came under the supervision of his under sheriff or himself. The grand involves said to be of the onlying

tence-Judge White's Letter-Umberger's Slayers Suing for Their Lives. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) HARRISBURG, March 17 .- In the list of cases to be considered by the Board of Pardons to-morrow is that of William H. Smith, of Pittsburg, whose execution is fixed for the 9th of April pext. Among those who have written letters to the board asking for the commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life is Judge

White. He says: I tried W. H. Smith for the murder of his wife. I believe the verdict, in first degree, was right under the evidence, but I cheerfully and earnestly unite in asking the commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life briefly for these reasons. for these reasons:

First—He is a poor, miserable, ignorant negro, who was infatuated with an unworthy wife, and in his troubled state of mind intended to kill her and himself. He shot himself

tended to kill her and himself. He shot himself twice and desisted from further effort, believing the wound in his body would prove fatal.

Second—After so many white men have escaped, quite as guilty and more deserving of the extreme penalty of the law, I don't want to see this poor negro hung.

Third—I believe the commutation of his sentence will have a good effect in future trials for murder in this county. All the members of the jury which convicted the murderer have signed a petition asking for the favorable consideration of his application on account of the provocation which existed for the killing of his worthless wife and the unbalanced condition of his mind.

P. C. Know, in asking for commutation

P. C. Knox, in asking for commutation, says: "It it be true that in a case of un-doubted guilt the previous intellectual and social position of the culprit is not a pallia-tion but an aggravation of his offense, is it not conversely true that the power of soften-ing the punishment so wisely lodged by the law with your board, is more properly exer-cised to the advancement of the cause of public justice in cases where, as here, the culprit is conspicuous for his lack of quali-

fications and advantages.
William C. Moreland, J. O. Brown, Chief william C. Moreiand, J. O. Brown, Chief of the Department of Public Safety, Mayor McCailin, Dr. Franklin, of Beaver, and Dr. A. V. Chessrown have also filed letters with the board in the prisoner's interest. Mayor McCallin says! "His execution will be of no example to evil doers and of no benefit whatever to the community at large."

The application of the Nicely brothers, who murdered an old man (Umberger) in Somerset, and who are under sentence of death, will also be heard by the Board of Pardens to-morrow, as well as many other

interesting cases. DEMOCRATIC LEADERS MEET.

An Important Conference to be Held To-Day in Philadelphia. SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADLIPHIA, March 17.-There will

Deputy Commissioner Martin was under arrest and unmistakably in a very bad humor. His round face was flushed, his eyes flashed, and the ends of his bushy mustache were curled to most bellicose points. He wore costly clothing, big diamonds, and a sprig of shamrock on his overcoat lapel. He had just quitted the presence of be a conference of the Democratic leaders. State and local in this city to-morrow for the Senate Committee, after calling the committee's counsel, ex-Chamberlain Ivins, ization Those who are expected to be present in addition to the local leaders are ex-Con-gressman William L. Scott, of Erie county,

an unmitigated scoundrel, when Sergeant Reilly gathered him in. Judge Martine said that as Judge Fitzwho is at the Bellevue Hotel; State Senator Robert P. Allen, gerald had fixed bail under the indictments found against ex-Warden Keating, of Lud-low Street Jail, and Deputy Order of Ar-Lycoming county, who is at the Continental Hotel; T. Kirk White, of York county, who is at the Girard House, and ex-United States Senator William A. Walreplied that as Judge Fitzgerald was not in the building, delay and inconvenience might result. Then he fixed bail at \$10,000 lace and Benjamin F. Meyers, of Harrisburg, who are reported as having left Harrisburg this evening in order to be and the procession reformed and returned to present at to-day's conference.

WANT TO KNOW HOW THEY STAND. Creditors of the Bucder Glue Company

Meet in New York. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, I NEW YORK, March 17 .- About 20 creditors of the Baeder Glue Company, principally New Yorkers, met in the Astor House at noon to-day for a conference and to look into the affairs of the wrecked company. N. P. Rider, of Boston, was elected chairman of the meeting. By unanimous vote of those present it was decided to have a committee of three appointed by the chairman to find out how the affairs of the company stood and to report at another general meeting of the creditors to be held in the Astor House on Tuesday, April 1. After Mr. Rider had appointed

the committee the meeting adjourned PEDDLING IS ILLEGAL

It Carried on in Defiance of Police Rules and Regulations. PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, March 17 .- The Sureme Court reaffirmed their decision in rerard to peddlers to-day when they handed lown an opinion by Judge Williams in the case of the Commonwealth against Gardner and others appealed from the court of Schuylkill county. The opinion refutes the argument made that to forbid peddling is a violation of the bill of rights. The

opinion states: Our laws relating to peddling are directed, not against the right of acquisition, but the manner in which some people exercise that right, and are therefore not in violation of the constitutional rights of the owners of goods, but are a wise exercise the police power as to the manner in which goods shall be sold. The conviction in the

Judge Martine fixed his bail at \$2,000 and Emanuel Mendelsohn, pawn broker, be-came his surety. Then Fitzgerald but-STRIKERS CAUSE A RIOT. The Military Called Upon to Preserv toued up his rusty-looking overcoat, lighted Pence in Liverpool. a big cigar and strolled out. The indictment against him charges LIVERPOOL, March 17 .- The striking dockmen engaged in a riotous demonstration here to-day. Thirty thousand of them Flack on February 15 last, an execution marched through the streets, and the route against one John Olean, under a judgment of the procession was the scene of constant disorder. The magistracy has invoked the for \$94 02 in favor of one Moses Fortz, and that he extorted from Olean's wife \$12 50 as

ower conrt is sustained.

umberland, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Northumberland Miners' Association, says that the men will not receive the committee appointed by the THE WORK OF TRAMPS.

aid of the military to preserve the peace.

Mr. Charles Fenwick, member of Parlia

ment for the Wansbeck division of North-

stroyed by Fire at Norwood, O. CINCINNATI, March 17 .- A fire at Nor wood, O., a suburb of Cincinnati destroyed the livery stable of L. G. Joyce, the blacksmith shop and dwelling house of Mr. Gerdes, and the dwelling of Mr. Littleton. All the horses were burned.

The loss on the stable is \$10,000; insur nce \$5,000; on the others, the loss is \$10, 000: insurance \$2,500.

A Livery Stable and Other Property De

It is supposed that the fire was caused by two tramps, who had been refused permission to sleep in the stable. The hostle